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ABSTRACT

One-hundred five citations are presented in this selected annotated bibliography about the interchange between American women and the American economy. Readings were selected to dispute the presumptions that women's natural place is in the home and that women were not integral parts of the growth of America and its history. Instead, research shows that women were and are still an integral part of the employment scene. The materials cited in the bibliography are arranged into four categories. The first category cites research in the methods and theory of women's history and theoretical frameworks developed about women's work experience. The next two sections, Earlier Scholarship and Contemporary Scholarship, contain general works with pertinent sections and studies dealing specifically with aspects of women's work, including the exploration of the sexual division of labor, labor shortages, and women's role in labor unionization. Included in the citations are the experiences of Jewish, Black, American Indian, and immigrant women. The final section contains guides to further resources. Although a few of the books were written in the 1910s or 1930s, most were published in the 1970s. Arranged alphabetically by author, the citations contain complete bibliographic information, including author, title, place of publication, date, and a short annotation. An author index completes the document. (Author/JR)

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WOMEN AND WORK IN U.S. HISTORY

An Annotated Selected Bibliography

SO 010 549

Compiled by:

Business and Professional Women's Foundation Library Staff

FOREWORD

The Business and Professional Women's Foundation was created in 1956 by The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Incorporated. The purposes of the Foundation are to conduct and support research, to present training programs, to provide fellowships and scholarships, and to prepare, publish and make available to the public material on women.

The Foundation maintains a special library which is open to the public and which offers reference service upon request. The volume and content of inquiries coming to the Library, as well as the publication pattern of new materials, indicate topics which are of current concern to women.

Interest in women's historical experience has been spurred and fed by contemporary women's search for self and reality among the myths and shadows of sex-role ideology. This bibliography was prepared to gather and review resources to answer and encourage that interest.

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OVERVIEW OF RESOURCES

The interchange between American women and the American economy has been central to United States history. Heidi Hartman phrases it concisely and unequivocally, "Women have always worked in the United States and their work has been crucial to the development of the American economy" (55).* The reality of the interchange has only recently become clear: until the late 1960's, the economic contribution of women as a collective entity remained unrecognized.

General and particularly economic histories of the United States omitted, obscured or distorted the total experience of women (1,5,9). Anne Firor Scott explains the presumptions of history—woman's natural place is in the home and 'history' took place on the battlefield or in the Congress, the statehouse, the pulpit, the marketplace or the laboratory. Women, therefore, by definition, did not make history (12).

This bibliography is a representative collection of the work and study in women's history which disputes those presumptions. The resources included have grown from "the massive effort to reconstruct women's historical experience" begun in the 1960's and described by Barbara Sicherman in her review essay. The effort received impetus simultaneously from renewed feminism and feminist scholarship, and from a revival of social history. Social history allows consideration of people and groups of people not in power, the collective role and impact of the ordinary as well as the famous exception, and is aided by new quantitative methods which permit long range study of large groups (13).

Although women's history as a perspective and as a discipline has been painstakingly defined and developed in the last ten years, it builds on earlier work. The interest of the new scholarship in its early roots has prompted the reprint of some of this early work now considered classic and cited in Earlier Scholarship (17-32). The new scholarship also carefully gathered and made available the scattered and obscure primary sources cited in Contemporary Scholarship: Document Collections (33-38).

Led by groups such as the Berkshire Conference of Women Historians (4,7,77) and the pioneering work of Gerda Lerner (9,10), contemporary scholars have constructed a theoretical framework for women's history which is comprehensive enough to express both the collectivity of women's experience and important distinctions among women based on class, race, ethnic background, time and place. Women's history as it has evolved conceptualizes women's historical experience as unique, but not isolated from the larger societal context in which women have lived and participated. The works cited in Methods and Theory in Women's His-

tory (1–16) are representative of the theoretical framework constructed which allows the realistic examination of women's work experience summarized by Hartman (55) and Kessler-Harris (60). Women's work experience can be seen as a continual tension between the labor force needs of the economy and perceived social requirements for a family structure with women in the home. Within the framework it becomes possible to reconcile the persistent ideology of woman's place in the home with the reality of her presence in the labor force. Contemporary Scholarship: Books and Journals (39–85) contains general works with pertinent sections and studies dealing specifically with aspects of women's work. They include exploration of the sexual division of labor (42) which could fall on a frontier (49), during wars (54, 80) or labor shortages, but return with undiminished rigidity when societal need dictated, women's role in labor unionization (59,61,71), and their participation in particular professions and industries (46,48,64,65,66,70,84). Variations in the collective experience by Jewish, Black, American Indian and immigrant women are also examined (41,57,67,81).

The final section of the bibliography consists of Guides to Further Resources (86–105), since the bibliography is in no way comprehensive but representative of the activity and scholarship in women's history. *Notable American Women* (93) with its excellent bibliographical notes is included in this section because the focus of this bibliography on women as a group with similar concerns and needs omits biographies of individual women. Also notable for future directions is the Women's History Sources Survey (99), the Institute for the Study of Women in Transition project to establish a Women's History/Resources Data Bank sponsored by the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, and the growth of courses and programs in women's history at the secondary, undergraduate and graduate levels throughout the country.

All of these are part of contemporary women's search for self and reality among the myths and shadows of sex role ideology. Knowledge of women's historical and continuing economic participation and contribution will add one more dimension to our emerging identity.

**Number refers to bibliographic entry.*

RESOURCES

METHODS AND THEORY IN WOMEN'S HISTORY

See also Board, Diner in Earlier Scholarship

1. Arlow, Phyllis and Merle Froschl. *Women in the High School Curriculum: A Review of High School U.S. History and English Literature Texts.* Old Westbury, NY: Feminist Press, 1975.

   Contains review of 14 high school U.S. history texts which "almost totally neglect the whole question of women's work and women's role in the early labor movement." Updates pioneering study of 12 high school textbooks by Janice L. Trecker, "Women in U.S. History High School Textbooks." *Social Education* 35 (March 1971): 248–60. The examination is extended to college texts by Dolores B. and Earl R. Schmidt in "The Invisible Woman: The Historian as Professional Magician" in Carroll (3).

2. Arthur, Marylin, Renata Brindethal, Joan Kelly-Gadol and Gerda Lerner. *Conceptual Framework for Studying Women's History.* Bronxville, NY: Sarah Lawrence College Women's Studies Publications, 1975.

   Symposium papers, presented at Sarah Lawrence College on March 15, 1975, discuss problems of periodization, women and men as social groups, relation of sex and class, production and reproduction within parameters of women's history.

3. Carroll, Berenice A., ed. *Liberating Women's History; Theoretical and Critical Essays.* Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1976.

   This collection of 23 essays falls broadly into two categories: most comprehensive coverage to date of questions of theory and methodology, and examples of research which use and suggest new approaches. Essays by Ann Gordon, Mari Jo Buble and Nancy S. Dye, Hilda Smith, Juliet Mitchell and Sheila R. Johansson as well as reprints and revisions of earlier Lerner (9) and Gordon et al. (5) essays contribute to the construction of a theoretical framework for women's history. Contributors represent disciplines from history and classics to sociology, political science and psychology. See especially Alice Kessler-Harris, "Women, Work and Social Order" (60).

4. *Feminist Studies* 3 (Fall 1975). Special history issue.

   Papers selected from the second meeting of the Berkshire Conference of Women Historians at Radcliffe College in 1974. History of the

Conference covered in Sklar essay (77); first Conference papers published in Hartman (7). Smith-Rosenberg (14) and Lerner (10) essays also valuable for orientation to women's history; Jeffrey for unusual perspective on Southern women in the Southern Farmer's Alliance; Kessler-Harris (59) for analysis of women's labor organization activity. Third Conference held at Bryn Mawr in 1976.

5. Gordon, Linda, et al. "A Review of Sexism in American Historical Writings." *Women's Studies* 1 (1972):133–58.

   Paper presented at the 1970 annual conference of the American Historical Society which analyzes and compares the writings of male historians of women, including Page Smith, Carl Degler, William O'Neill, Robert Reigel, and David Potter, and concludes that "all have one thing in common: a belief that anatomy is destiny, in short, sexism," and that their characterizations of women have perpetuated sexual stereotypes. Reprinted in Carroll (3).

6. Graham, Patricia Albjerg. "So Much to Do: Guides for Historical Research on Women in Higher Education." *Teachers College Record* 76 (February, 1975): 421–29.

   The history of higher education, much as general history, has focused on the lives of the prominent, mostly men. Graham recommends greater attention to lives of less prestigious women scholars as well as commonality among the few prominent women. She suggests differences between all-woman and co-educational institutions for both faculty and students and the role of the supportive faculty wife, lacking for women scholars, as aspects of particular interest.

7. Hartman, Mary S. and Lois W. Banner, eds. *Clio's Consciousness Raised: New Perspectives on the History of Women.* NY: Harper and Row, 1974.

   The 14 papers in this collection which were presented at the 1973 Berkshire Conference of Women Historians represent a sample of recent research directions. Mary Hartman's introduction provides analytic framework, stresses ordinary women who shared common experience placed in their social context, and reflects concern with historical roots of current issues. Contains Garrison's essay on the feminization of librarianship (52) and Cowan's case study of modern technology and the working wife which speak directly to the work of women. Papers from 1974 Conference published in *Feminist Studies* (4).

8. Kelly-Gadol, Joan. "History and the Social Relation of the Sexes." *Signs* 1 (forthcoming, Summer, 1976).

Presents a Marxist-feminist analysis for a framework of women's history, but emphasizes changes in reproduction in understanding women's historical development as equivalent to classic Marxist emphasis on changes in production. See also "Towards a Feminist Marxism: The Dialectics of Production and Reproduction" by Renata Bridenthal (2).

9. Lerner, Gerda. "New Approaches to the Study of Women in American History." *Journal of Social History* 3 (1969): 53–62.

   Lerner calls attention to the neglect and misrepresentation of women in general American history and goes one step further to pose the problem of how women do fit into human history, how their role is to be conceptualized and evaluated. Also in Carroll (3).

10. _____. "Placing Women in History: Definitions and Challenges." *Feminist Studies* 3 (Fall 1975):5–14.

    Refinement of Lerner's earlier work in building a theoretical base for women's history, which recognizes the need for not one but several conceptual frameworks which will take into account ethnic background, socio-economic class, etc. of women; in short, a history which recognizes differences while exploring the common ground among women. Revision in Carroll (3).

11. Miller, Roberta Balstad. "Women and American History." *Women's Studies* 2 (1974):105–13.

    Miller describes and comments on four topics in women's history—activities of prominent women, the feminist movement, lives of ordinary women of the past, confinements of sexual stereotypes, and the difficulty of weaving them into a sustained analysis of changes over time in the status, lives and activities of women. She points out the special difficulty of doing this in women's history classes which attract non-history majors and which produce ideological fervor.

12. Scott, Anne Firor. "Making the Invisible Woman Visible: An Essay Review." *Journal of Southern History* 38 (Sept. 1972):629–38.

    Review of *Notable American Women* (93) which presents and explains the assumptions of previous American history which omits women: "woman's natural place is in the home and 'history' takes place on the battle field or in the Congress, the statehouse, the pulpit, the market place or the laboratory. Women, therefore, by definition do not make history."

13. Sicherman, Barbara. "American History: Review Essay." *Signs* 1 (Winter 1975):461–85.

Description and explanation of present "massive effort to reconstruct women's historical experience," linked to resurgence of contemporary feminism and new social history. Demographic and other quantitative techniques now used make possible long-range study of large groups. Valuable as state of the art review of current research and for leads to further resources.

14. Smith-Rosenberg, Carroll. "The New Woman and the New History." *Feminist Studies* 3 (Fall 1975):185–98.

    Argues strongly that women have a history outside the public sphere and that it should first be developed separately as women's history. Eventually, the optimum is to integrate insights, discoveries of women's history into an over-all interpretation of America's past. Carl Degler advances a similar argument in *Is There a History of Women?* (London: Oxford University Press, 1975) that there are substantive differences in the experiences of men and women which justify, and indeed require, a history of women which looks from a different perspective at a different cast of characters.

15. Walker, Alice. "In Search of Our Mothers' Gardens." *Ms* 2 (May 1974): 64–70+.

    Eloquent statement of roots of women's history in our own and other women's memories. Our mothers' lives and even their mothers' are part of how we become women. The collective social experience of what it means to be a woman in a particular society is an important source for women's history.

16. Welter, Barbara, ed. *The Woman Question in American History.* Hinsdale, IL: Dryden, 1973.

    Updates and builds on 1963 Daedalus conference papers edited by Robert Lifton in *The Woman in America,* Houghton, 1965, (see especially Esther Peterson, "Working Women,") in seeking to define the scope, questions and methods for women's history. Extensive source notes. Supplemented by Friedman (51) and more recent *Feminist Studies* (4), George (53) and Hartman (7).

EARLIER SCHOLARSHIP

17. Abbott, Edith. *Women in Industry.* NY: D. Appleton, 1910; reprint ed., NY: Arno, 1969, NY: Collector Edns., 1970.

    Describes and analyzes women's movement from the home to employment in the American factory system from mid-18th to end of 19th

century, as low cost labor in industries such as clothing, boots and shoes, cigarmaking. Statistics on labor force participation and distribution, wages. Bibliography. Wage analysis and statistics also in Emilie J. Hutchinson, *Women's Wages: A Study of the Wages of Industrial Women and Measures Suggested to Increase Them*. NY: Columbia University, 1919; reprint ed., NY: AMS Press, 1968.

18. Andrews, John B. and W.D.P. Bliss. *History of Women in Trade Unions.* (Report on Conditions of Woman and Child Wage-Earners in the United States, Volume X; 61st Congress, 2nd Session, Senate Document No. 645). Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1911; reprint ed., NY: Arno, 1974.

    History based on compilation of trade union publications from 1825–1911. Depicts industrial use of women as a source of cheap labor, the early attempts by women to combine into labor organizations and their first strikes. Louis Levine adds more specific coverage in *The Women Garment Workers* (NY: B.W. Huebsch, 1924; reprint ed. NY: Arno, 1969) and the personal narratives in Andria Hourwich and Gladys Palmer, eds. *I Am A Woman Worker* (NY: The Affiliated Schools for Workers, 1936; reprint ed., NY: Arno, 1974). See also Kessler-Harris (59) for more recent work.

19. Beard, Mary R. *Woman as a Force in History: A Study in Traditions and Realities.* NY: Macmillan, 1946; reprint ed., NY: Macmillan, 1971.

    Beard reacted strongly to history which portrayed women exclusively as a subject sex and emphasized a constant and active role for women from medieval to modern times. Criticism of the work has suggested Beard confused economic activity and education with real power, but her insistence that women be included in written as fully as they were in actual history was an important contribution to the theory and development of women's history. Bibliography.

20. _____. *Woman's Work in Municipalities.* NY: D. Appleton, 1915; reprint ed., NY: Arno, 1972

    This study calls attention to the importance of volunteer work by women which Beard calls "civic." Women's unpaid, unprofessionalized "social work" probably invented the field as it became professionalized with the first schools of social work at Bryn Mawr and Smith about the turn of the century. Gerda Lerner's "Early Community Work of Black Club Women" in *Journal of Negro History* 59 (April 1974):158–67 is also interesting in the analysis of the value of women's volunteer work.

21. Breckinridge, Sophonisba B. *Women in the Twentieth Century: A Study of Their Political, Social and Economic Activities.* NY: McGraw-Hill, 1933; reprint ed., NY: Arno, 1972.

    Analysis of activity focusing on post-suffrage women, in women's clubs, national organizations, occupations and professional groups. Part Two (pp. 99–242) concentrates on "Women and Gainful Employment," in manufacturing occupations, business, the professions. Published under the direction of the President's Research Commission on Social Trends.

22. Campbell, Helen. *Women Wage-Earners.* Boston: Roberts Brothers, 1887, 1893; reprint ed., Westport, CN: Greenwood, 1970.

    Pioneer survey of paid labor activities among women in the 19th century. Received American Economic Association award in 1891, stands as an important work in general labor history. Describes removal of barriers to women in industrial labor force and nature of their initial industrial experiences.

23. Dexter, Elizabeth Anthony. *Career Women of America, 1776–1840.* Francestown, NY: M. Jones, 1950; reprint ed., Clifton, NJ: Augustus M. Kelley, 1972.

    Continuation of history of women and their careers begun in *Colonial Women.* Notes change after about 1800: earlier a woman merchant, teacher or printer did her work without apology and was judged by her achievement, but in the 19th century women were increasingly self-conscious and their neighbors critical of their paid work, in spite of the growing number of women who pursued it. Nineteenth century also marked rise in philanthropic activity among women in a more settled society. Bibliography.

24. _____. *Colonial Women of Affairs: A Study of Women in Business and the Professions in America Before 1776.* NY: Houghton-Mifflin, 1924, 1931; reprint ed., Clifton, NJ: Augustus M. Kelley, 1972.

    Biographical sketches of Colonial women evidence independence, initiative in the tavern, schools and at the sick-bed. Bibliography.

25. Diner, Helen. *Mothers and Amazons.* English translation, NY: Julian, 1965; paperback ed., NY: Doubleday, 1973.

    First published in Germany in the 1930's, Diner's work continues the tradition of the Mother Right (Bachofen, 1861) in searching for matriarchy among prehistorical social processes and primitive social organizations. More recently articulated by Evelyn Reed in *Woman's Evolution* (NY: Pathfinder Press, 1975.)

26. Gilman, Charlotte Perkins. *Women and Economics: A Study of the Economic Relation Between Men and Women as a Factor in Social Evolution.* Boston: Small, Maynard, 1898; reprint ed., NY: Collectors Edns., 1970; paperback ed., NY: Harper and Row, 1970.

    Gilman, an influential feminist theoretician in the U.S., argues that marriage is essentially an economic relationship which spawns original sexual division of labor as a cause of women's subordination. Questions the single-family home and describes group alternative.

27. Hurd-Mead, Kate Campbell. *A History of Women in Medicine: From the Earliest Times to the Beginning to the Nineteenth Century.* Haddam, CN: Haddam Press, 1938; reprint ed., Boston: Milford House, 1973.

    Provides framework, perspective and explanation of the role of women in the development of medicine on an international basis from ancient periods to 1800.

28. Meyer, Annie Nathan, ed. *Women's Work in America.* NY: Henry Holt, 1891; reprint ed., NY: Arno, 1972.

    Volume of essays covering women's volunteer and paid work in the 1800's which focuses on the transition from women's capacity to work to the propriety of her working.

29. Mozans, H.J. [pseud.]. *Women in Science.* NY: D. Appleton, 1913; reprint ed., Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1974.

    Biographical and historical review of the achievement of women in science examining both their capacity and their long struggle on an international basis since the time of ancient Greece. Bibliography. Also valuable: Edna Yost's *Women of Modern Science* (NY: Dodd, Mead, 1960) which is not longer in print. Wilson (84) adds new insight and perspective.

30. Spruill, Julia Cherry. *Women's Life and Work in the Southern Colonies.* Chapel Hill: U.N.C. Press, 1938; reprint ed., NY: Russell and Russell, 1969; paperback ed., NY: Norton, 1972.

    Covers everyday life, domestic work and participation in affairs outside the home, as well as the manner in which Southern women were regarded by the law and by society in general prior to American Independence. Bibliography of primary sources. See also Anne Firor Scott, *The Southern Lady* (75).

31. Stanton, Elizabeth Cady, Susan B. Anthony and Matilda Gage. *History of Woman Suffrage.* 6 vols. NY: Antony and Harper, 1881-1922; reprint ed., NY: Arno, 1969; NY: Collectors Edns., 1971.

Basic, central collection of primary source material of the woman's suffrage mevement. Contemporary accounts, news clippings, speeches and letters, photographs, maps from 1848 to 1920. See also more recent Sinclair (76), Lerner (63).

32. Sumner, Helen L. *History of Women in Industry in the United States.* Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1910; reprint ed., NY: Arno, 1974.

    Outline of industrial adjustment which carried woman's work from the home to the factory and changed its economic character from unpaid production for home consumption to gainful employment in the manufacture of articles for sale. Produced as a 1910 Bureau of Labor Report on the Condition of Women and Child Wage Earners in the United States prepared for the U.S. Senate, it covers occupations, working conditions, hours and wages of working women. Also valuable for similar coverage: Edith Abbott, *Women in Industry* (17). Supplemented by *Women in Gainful Occupations, 1870–1920* (Census Monograph IX) by Joseph A. Hill, a 1929 publication now out-of-print.

CONTEMPORARY SCHOLARSHIP:

DOCUMENT COLLECTIONS

33. Brownlee, W. Elliot and Mary M. Brownlee, eds. *Women in the American Economy: A Documentary History, 1675 to 1929.* Paperback ed., New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1976.

    First selection of source readings related exclusively to experience of American women in the labor force prior to 1930. The introduction and interspersed commentary explain diverse patterns of women's participation in the economy and explore relation between the economic position of women and their legal/social status.

34. Cott, Nancy F., ed. *Root of Bitterness: Documents of the Social History of American Women.* Paperback ed., NY: Dutton, 1972.

    Anthology includes court transcripts, sermons, domestic artifacts from Colonial period to early 20th century. Section VII (pp. 311–347) offers documents on specific aspects of "Industrialization and Women's Work" from 1884 to 1911.

35. Lerner, Gerda, ed. *Black Women in White America: A Documentary History.* NY: Pantheon, 1972; paperback ed., NY: Random, 1973.

This attempt to rectify the double invisibility of Black women contains 200 readings varying from slave dealers' sale receipts to women's testimony on the KKK before an 1871 Congressional committee to an excerpt from Shirley Chisholm's autobiography. Chapter 4 (pp. 229–289) offers extensive coverage of Black women in the world of work from 1912 to 1970. Excellent bibliographic notes. See also Jackson (57) and Davis (89).

36. O'Faolain, Julia and Lauro Martines, eds. *Not in God's Image: Women in History from the Greeks to the Victorians.* NY: Harper and Row, 1973; paperback ed., NY: Harper and Row, 1973.

    Collection of historical documents from Greeks to mid-19th century. Diaries, letters, etc., of ordinary, not famous, women. Editorial comments provide perspective, context. Coverage for women and work is included for each period, but varies in depth and number of excerpts.

37. Schneir, Miriam, ed. *Feminism: the Essential Historical Writings.* NY: Random, 1972.

    Documents written from 1776 to 1929 by notable feminists, female and male. Majority are Americans. Basis for inclusion is pertinence to still-unsolved feminist problems such as "selfhood," economic dependence, inequality of marriage. Excerpt from 1910 Senate Report on History of Women in Industry (pp. 254–267) provides background on women workers. For additional feminist documents: Aileen S. Kraditor, ed. *Up from the Pedestal: Selected Writings in the History of American Feminism* (Chicago: Quadrangle, 1968; paperback ed., Chicago: Quadrangle, 1968), Wendy Martin's *The American Sisterhood: Writings of the Feminist Movement from Colonial Times to the Present* (Paperback ed., NY: Harper and Row, 1972), and Alice Rossi, ed. *The Feminist Papers: From Adams to de Beauvoir* (NY: Columbia University Press, 1973; paperback ed., NY: Bantam, 1974).

38. Scott, Anne Firor, ed. *The American Woman: Who Was She?* Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentic-Hall, 1971; paperback ed., Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1971.

    Letters, memoirs, essays, and speeches from mid-19th century to 1970 reflect changing role of women in American society in four major areas: woman's work, education, reform, and women and men. Woman's work section (pp. 11–58) provides documentary evidence of changes from 1910 to 1970. Contributors include female and male feminists and little-known pioneers of feminism. Some unique selections among feminist documents.

CONTEMPORARY SCHOLARSHIP:

BOOKS AND JOURNALS

39. Altbach, Edith Hoshino. *Women in America.* Paperback ed., Lexington MA: D.C. Heath, 1974.

    A combination of history and current comment, this work is notable for its concentration on working-class women and homemakers—ordinary as opposed to exceptional women. Chronological chart of "Events of Note in the History of American Women."

40. Baker, Elizabeth F. *Technology and Woman's Work.* NY: Columbia University Press, 1964.

    Study begins in 18th century to describe impact of automation on women's roles and work. Discusses occupations, unionization, legislation and other public policy as well as social, economic, cultural and pyschological obstacles to women's progress. Bibliography.

41. Baum, Carlotte, Paul Hyman and Sonya Michel. *The Jewish Woman in America.* NY: Dial Press, 1976.

    The image and realities of Jewish women in the United States in roles in and beyond the home, including their long unheralded economic role in support of home and family, their union pioneering, and social and philanthropic activities. Sydelle Kramer and Jenny Masur's editing of more extensive accounts of ten such women in *Jewish Grandmothers* (Boston: Beacon Press, 1976) provides additional color and depth.

42. Bernard, Jessie, ed. "The Historical Roots of Occupational Segregation." *Signs 1 (Spring, 1976): 87-179.*

    Composed of Bernard's introduction, articles by Boulding on familial constraints, Lapidus on public policy and Heidi Hartman on capitalism and patriarchy, with comment by Carl Degler and Hanna Papanek, this special section of *Signs* examines the "ancient, if not necessarily always. . . honorable history of occupational segregation" which has on the one hand provided shelter for a female culture and sphere and, on the other, limited unwilling women to it. (See also Faragher, 49).

43. Bird, Caroline. *Enterprising Women.* NY: W.W. Norton, 1976; paperback ed., NY: Norton, 1976.

    Describes and documents women's contribution to the prosperity of America, challenging standard economic history which pictures this prosperity as strictly man-made. Profiles of individual women and

groups of women who contributed in the fields of printing, real estate, insurance, economics, and other businesses.

44. Bowling, Elise. *The Underside of History: a View of Women Through Time.* Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1976.

    The other half of the story—the very active life of women throughout history which has not shown on the surface because it has been primarily in the private sphere. This view of history uncovers both the majority of women living in family settings as wives and mothers and the substantial minority who found alternative roles in every society in every era.

45. Chafe, William H. *The American Women: Her Changing Social, Economic and Political Role, 1920–1970.* NY: Oxford University Press, 1972.

    Examination of women's social, economic and political roles to determine how and why status of women changed from 1920 to 1970. Cites World War II as catalyst which disrupted traditional male/female roles and divides study into three parts: 1920 to 1940, World War II and its impact, and the period since 1940. Substantial sections and/or chapters in each part on interrelationship of status of women and employment. Supplemented by J. Stanley Lemons' *The Woman Citizen: Social Feminism in the 1920's* (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1973) which relates 20th century feminism to labor force changes and by Cynthia F. Epstein's *Woman's Place: Options and Limits in Professional Careers* (Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1970) which provides some historical perspective on changes in professional participation.

46. Cole, Doris. *From Tipi to Skyscraper; A History of Women in Architecture.* Boston: i Press, 1973. (Distributed George Braziller.)

    Pioneer documentation of the historical contribution women to development and formulation of American architecture from pioneers and Indians to modern times.

47. "Women in America." *Current History* 70 (May 1976).

    Special issue which contains information on women's role in social and political reform and the labor force and their legal and educational status. Of special note, Hartman's "Women's Work in the United States" (55).

48. Davies, Margery. "Woman's Place Is at the Typewriter: The Feminization of the Clerical Labor Force." *Radical American* 8 (July–August, 1974): 1–28.

Clerical work became sex stereotyped (and less well-paid) following invention of typewriter. Women did not replace men, but entered a new field "suited to their temperaments."

49. Faragher, Johnny and Christine Stansell. "Women and their Families on the Overland Trail, 1842–1867." *Feminist Studies* 2 (1975): 150–66.

    Women on the covered wagon trail tried to maintain their feminine, autonomous work sphere, but when essential joined the men in the hard labor. Nor could they re-create female culture at the end of the trail but remained close to "hired hands." Occupational structure sometimes served as protection from being inadequate men in physical toil. See also Bernard (42) in *Signs*.

50. Forfreedom, Ann, ed. *Women Out of History: a Herstory Anthology.* Paperback ed., Sacramento, CA: By the Author, 1972.

    Anthology with extensive bibliography. Clearly feminist viewpoint is outstanding example of strong interest of women and the women's movement in re-examining the women of our past.

51. Friedman, Jean E. and William G. Shade, eds. *Our American Sisters: Women in American Life and Thought.* Paperback ed., Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 1973.

    Collection of articles by historians from wide variety of journals with outstanding introduction, bibliography, spanning time from the Revolution to the present. In Part II, Chapter 1, Gerda Lerner elaborates upon the status of working women in Jacksonian America.

52. Garrison, Dee. "The Tender Technicians: The Feminization of Public Librarianship, 1876–1905." In *Clio's Consciousness Raised; New Perspectives on the History of Women,* pp. 158–78. Edited by Mary Hartman and Lois Banner. NY: Harper and Row, 1974.

    Feminine virtues evoked to justify women's entry into the "genteel" world of the library rationalized lower pay and infrequent advancement to higher positions and created situation of discrimination in promotions and pay which continues today.

53. George, Carol V.R., ed. *"Remember the Ladies": New Perspectives on Women in American History.* Syracuse, NY: Syracuse University Press, 1975.

    Collection of original articles focusing on growth of American feminism from 1600 to 1800, the cult of true womanhood, and the new woman and social change. Material on women's work included but not emphasized. See also Welter (16).

54. Goldfarb, Lyn. *Separated and Unequal: Discrimination against Women Workers after World War II.* Washington: Union for Radical Political Economics, 1976.

The needs of a wartime economy dictated a change in public policy which encouraged women to work outside the home. When men returned to the civilian labor force, women workers were expected to leave the workforce and return to stereotyped pre-war roles, partially to maintain a surplus or reserve labor force. Public policy contributed through omitting concern and/or programs for women's dual responsibilities.

55. Hartman, Heidi I. "Women's Work in the United States." *Current History* 70 (May 1976): 215–19,229.

Clear, concise summary of women's work, including upaid work, in the U.S. from Colonial period to the present. Emphasizes effect of the division of labor, both in occupational segregation and in the home.

56. "Re-interpreting Women's Education," *History of Education Quarterly* 14 (Spring 1974).

In this special issue, Jill Conway, in "Perspectives on the History of Women's Education in the U.S.," examines coeducation as liberating in moving toward the abandonment of sexual divisions and stereotypes, and Phillida Bunkle and Roberta Wein comment on the influence of domestic education. These essays, with Kathryn Heath's "The Female Equation" *American Education* 10 (November 1974), an overview survey of the education of women in the U.S., provide contemporary perspective for Thomas Woody's standard, *A History of Women's Education in the United States* (NY: Harper, 1959; reprint ed., Washington, DC: Zenger, 1976). Graham's discussion of research need (6) points to future directions.

57. Jackson, George F. *Black Women, Makers of History: A Portrait.* NY: Vantage, 1976.

Collective biography with some narrative framework points up contribution of Black women in whose lives work has played a consistent part. Jesse Johnson's *Black Women in the Armed Forces, 1942–1974* (Hampton, VA: Johnson, 1974) delves into a previously unexplored area of their activity. Olive Burt's *Black Women of Valor* (NY: Messner, 1974) is an attractive alternative for younger readers.

58. "Women: A Special Issue." *Journalism History* 1 (Winter 1974–1975).

Role and status of women in many aspects of communication from Washington correspondents (Maurine Beasley) to pioneer journalism

educators (Ramona Rush) to colonial printers (Susan Henry). Of special n[illegible]. Part I of an extensive bibliography compiled by Marzolf, Rush and [illegible] (p. 117) which continues in the following issue. See also Marzolf (65).

59. Kessler-Harris, Alice. "Where Are the Organized Women Workers?" *Feminist Studies* 3 (Fall 1975): 92–110.

Kessler-Harris discusses the factors affecting women's participation in labor organizing—sex segregation among occupations, hostility of male unionists, rapid turnover, large proportion of younger women, and home responsibilities. In the same issue of *Feminist Studies* Julie Jeffrey discusses the role of women in the Southern Farmers Alliance and Nancy Dye examines their role in the New York Women's Trade Union League. Andrews and Bliss, Levine provide additional background and Hourwich gives a personal perspective (18).

60. _____. "Women, Work and the Social Order." In *Liberating Women's History: Theoretical and Critical Essays,* pp. 330–343. Edited by Berenice Carroll. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1976.

Describes and analyzes with clarity and precision the relationship between the kinds of work done by women and societal attitudes toward working women, particularly as each of these has been affected by national economic needs and by changing family functions.

61. *Labor History* 17 (Winter 1976).

Special issue on women dealing with union organizing, working women in Pittsburgh, 1870–1900 and Philadelphia, 1910–1930.

62. Lerner, Gerda. *The Woman in American History.* Menlo Park, CA: Addison-Wesley, 1971.

Survey of women's role and status as homemaker, worker and citizen, which notes contributions of both outstanding and ordinary women to American quest for freedom, security and abundance. Chapter Four, "Women Leave the Home to Work," relates women's education to their participation in the professions and industry.

63. _____. "Women's Rights and American Feminism." *The American Scholar* 40 (Spring 1971):235–48.

Explanation of feminism, frequently limited to the organized women's rights movement, as encompassing all aspects of emancipation (for both men and women) from a sex-dominated, archaic division of labor and from the values that sustain it. This broader application of feminism includes issues of primary concern to working class

and minority women, such as the improvement of health and birth control, as well as the legal reforms advocated by educated, middle class women. The sources mentioned in the Sinclair (76) and Schneir (37) citations show additional links between feminism and work among women. See also Stanton (31).

64. Lopate, Carol. *Women in Medicine.* Baltimore, Md: John Hopkins Press, 1968.

    Survey which describes the nature of a woman doctor's life, communicating tone and feeling with humor and sympathy backed by statistical documentation. Traces women from high school counseling, through medical study and internship, and outlines needed adjustments such as day care, flexible scheduling, scholarship aid.

65. Marzolf, Marion. "The Woman Journalist: Colonial Printer to City Desk." 2 parts, *Journalism History* 1(Winter 1974/75): 100–107 and 2 (Spring 1975): 24–27,32.

    Detailed history of women journalists from pre-Revolution to present, whose objective in their professional organization and jobs, was to be a professional journalist without regard for sex. Lois Rather more closely examines women printers in her study, *Women as Printers* (Oakland, CA: Rather Press, 1970). See entire issue of *Journalism History* (58) for additional aspects.

66. Munsterberg, Hugo. *A History of Women Artists.* NY: C.N. Potter, 1975. (Distributed by Crown.)

    Survey of famous and less well-known women artists in painting, sculpting and the graphic arts from pre-historic times through the 20th century. Brief biographical notes. Eleanor Tufts' *Our Hidden Heritage: Five Centuries of Women Artists* (NY: Paddington, 1974) provides more extensive biographies on fewer artists and the Women's History Research Center's *Female Artists, Past and Present* (Berkeley, CA: the Center, 1974, supplement, 1975) is a current, comprehensive directory/bibliography. The San Francisco Museum of Art mounted an exhibition and published a catalog, *Women of Photography: an Historical Survey,* in 1975 which extensively displays women active in this art form.

67. Neidle, Cecyle S. *America's Immigrant Women: their Contribution to the Development of a Nation from 1609 to the Present.* Boston: G.K. Hall, 1975; paperback ed., NY:Hippocrene Books, 1976.

    Begins in the 17th century and continues to the 20th to examine contribution of immigrant women to national progress in the U.S., their labor union participation and leadership, their role in medicine and

science and in the business world. Their work role is expanded in Caroline Manning's *The Immigrant Woman and Her Job.* Bulletin of The Women's Bureau No. 74. Washington, DC: U.S. Gov't Printing Office, 1930; reprint ed., NY: Arno, 1970.

68. Oakley, Ann. *Women's Work: the Housewife, Past and Present.* NY: Pantheon, 1974.

History and nature of women's unpaid work in the home from pre-industrial, small scale societies to the highly industrialized society of today. Study is British, but no American equivalent at present, although Helena Lopata's sociological study in Chicago in the late 1950's to mid-1960's, *Occupation: Housewife* (NY: Oxford University Press, 1971), complements Oakley's historical perspective and Ruth Schwartz Cowan's unusual "A Case Study of Technological and Social Change: the Washing Machine and the Working Wife," (7) takes a close look at both women's work in the home and its relationship to their labor force participation.

69. Oppenheimer, Valerie K. *The Female Labor Force in the U.S.: Demographic and Economic Factors Governing its Growth and Changing Composition.* Population Monograph Series no. 5. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1970.

Analysis of 20th-century trends in American female labor force participation and composition, noting marked change between 1900–1940 period and that following World War II. E xtensive literature review and bibliography.

70. Osen, Lynn M. *Women in Mathematics.* Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 1974.

Profiles of eight women mathematicians whose lives paralled the growth of mathematics and the development of mathematical thought. Study traces the impact these women have had and the social context within which they worked. (There are no Americans included.)

71. O'Sullivan, Judith and Rosemary Gallick. *Workers and Allies: Female Participation in the American Trade Union Movement, 1824–1976.* Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1975.

Based on a Smithsonian exhibition organized by Judith O'Sullivan in 1974, this catalog traces the history of women in the labor movement in photographs, narrative description, chronology of the movement. Brief biographies of over 150 past and present women participants, bibliography.

72. Riegel, Robert E. *American Women: a Story of Social Change.* Rutherford, NJ: Fairleigh Dickinson University Press, 1970.

Study which assumes that the position of women reflects the state of society in general. "In some fashion the status of women has been revolutionized during the past century and it is this change with which the present book deals." Chapter 5 (pp. 132–200) and Chapter 9 (pp. 263–294) deal specifically with working women in the periods between 1815–1920.

73. Ryan, Mary P. *Womanhood in America: from Colonial Times to the Present.* NY: Franklin Watts, 1975.

Emphasis on the roles, restrictions of women in the United States from Colonial times to the present as they related to a changing economic base—agrarian, industrial, and advanced capitalistic—and social, cultural processes. In depth discussions of changing roles of women and the world of work in section 2 (pp. 83–135), section 4 (pp. 193–249) and section 6 (pp. 305–361).

74. San Francisco Women's History Group. *What Have Women Done? A Photo Essay on the History of Working Women in the U.S.* San Francisco, CA: United Front Press, 1975.

Depicts the social and economic exploitation of women in the United States from Colonial times to the 1970's and their struggle against it, as part of the struggle of women around the world against oppression.

75. Scott, Anne F. *The Southern Lady: from Pedestal to Politics, 1830–1930.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1970.

Study of paradoxical nature of Southern women, caught between a culturally defined image of a lady and the realities of life as plantation manager and Reconstruction bread-winner. Chapters 2 (antebellum plantation management and 5 (Reconstruction) illustrate effect of economic changes on the Southern woman as worker. Bell Irvin Wiley's *Confederate Women* (Westport, CN: Greenwood Press, 1974), a collection of published and unpublished writings of Southern women, adds depth; Julie R. Jeffrey's account of the Southern Farmer's Alliance offers another perspective, and each of these later studies adds to Julia Spruill's (30) early effort.

76. Sinclair, Andrew. *The Better Half: the Emancipation of the American Woman.* NY: Harper and Row, 1965.

Covers changing status of American women and women's rights movements from Colonial times to the early 20th century as part of other reform movements, e.g. abolitionist. Section on working

women traces the effects of industrialization, struggles of professional women. Extended by Eleanor Flexner's description of women in trade unions and their professional struggle *(Century of Struggle; the Woman's Right's Movement in the U.S.* Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1959; revised ed., 1975) and brought up to date by *Rebirth of Feminism,* Judith Hole and Ellen Levine (NY: Quadrangle, 1971), which is a history and analysis of the origins, organizational development, issues and activities of the contemporary women's movement, including its roots in the 19th and early 20th century, and its efforts to expand professional opportunity for women. See also Lerner (63), Stanton (31), Schneir (37).

77. Sklar, Kathryn Kish. "American Female Historians in Context." *Feminist Studies* 3 (Fall, 1975): 171–84.

    Female historians, much as other women scholars, have over the past 200 years been persistently sustained by female culture as they moved from local community to Victorian literary community to academic community. Jessie Bernard's *Academic Women* (University Park, PA: Pennsylvania State University Press, 1964) also contains historical material on academic women in history and other disciplines.

78. Smuts, Robert W. *Women and Work in America.* NY: Columbia University Press, 1959.

    Overview of occupational role of women in the U.S. since beginning of the century emphasizes causes rather than consequences of changing role of women in the work world, including some family centered activities, such as education, food and clothing production, being taken over by other institutions.

79. Sochen, June. *Herstory: a Woman's View of American History.* NY: Alfred, 1974; paperback ed., NY: Alfred, 1974.

    Explores gap between ideology and reality of women and concludes that they were never invisible or dispensable and no day passed without their critically needed participation. Chapters 5, 7, 9, 12, and 13 discuss changes in status of working women precipitated by major events in 19th and 20th century American history (Civil War, Depression of 1929, World War II).

80. Stevenson, Gloria: "Herstory of the Civil War." *Worklife* 1 (May 1976): 22–28.

    Concise report of changes created by the Civil War. Some women did bear arms, but most were fighting battles in offices, hospitals, factories and schools that had formerly been off-limits. The enemies were

notions about women's place and women's abilities and spoils were opportunities to learn and practice non-traditional skills.

81. Terrill, John and Donna Terrill. *Indian Women of the Western Morning: Their Life in Early America.* NY: Dial Press, 1974.

    Account of lives of American Indian women at the beginning of recorded history—in the Western morning—in tribes that were socially and politically advanced. Women were not only highly regarded and protected but occupied positions of authority in both civil and ecclesiastical affairs. Marion Gridley's profiles of 18 past and present Indian women *(American Indian Women.* NY: Hawthorn, 1974) adds color and personalization.

82. Wald, Carol. *Myth America: Picturing Women 1865-1945.* With text by Judith Papachristou. NY: Random, 1975.

    Pictorial essays on American women, arranged thematically rather than chronologically. Themes include women in love and marriage, training of girls in traditional roles, and the "working girl." Emphasis is on the common pictures (sketches, ads, playing cards) which had wide circulation.

83. Warren, Ruth. *A Pictorial History of Women in America.* NY: Crown, 1975.

    Survey of women in America from colonization to the present which is particularly useful for younger readers and for photographs. Linda Grant DePauw's *Founding Mothers: Women of America* (NY: Houghton-Mifflin, 1975) and Elaine Landau's *Hidden Heroines: Women in American History.* (NY: Messner, 1975) are also useful with young readers.

84. Wilson, Joan H. "Dancing Dogs of the Colonial Period: Women Scientists." *Early American Literature* 7 (Winter, 1973): 225-35.

    Women's contributions in agronomy and botany in which they excelled were outside industrial development which was of primary concern. In addition they suffered from lack of formal training needed for recognition, and sex role restrictions. Wilson's approach fits the study of women scientists into larger societal processes of Colonial period rather than studying them as isolated objects in a man-made world. See also Mozans (29).

85. "Their Work Made History." *Women's Work 2* (January-February, 1976).

    Special section covers women in the factories (Rhodes), on the frontier (Gibbons), in the professions (Riechers), in the pulpit (Dana) and the

cockpit (Nickels) as women workers of earlier decades who paved the way, painfully and triumphantly, for the women of today.

GUIDES TO FURTHER RESOURCES

86. *Arthur and Elizabeth Schlesinger Library on the History of Women in America: The Manuscript Inventories and the Catalogs of Manuscripts, Books and Pictures.* 3 v. Boston: G.K. Hall, 1973.

    A photocopied book catalog of the extensive Radcliffe collection with subject, author and title entries arranged in one alphabet. Separate volume covers manuscript inventories. The collection is described in an April, 1974, *Library Journal* article by Alice S. Warner, "Miss, Mrs., Ms.: Radcliffe College's Schlesinger Library" and in Eva Moseley's essay (99).

87. Bickner, Mei Liang. *Women at Work: An Annotated Bibliography.* Los Angeles, CA: Manpower Research Center, Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California, 1974.

    Extensive, well-annotated bibliography. Reports, monographs, journal literature was qualitatively evaluated for inclusion. Section II contains material on "Historical Development" and is supplemented by cross-references from other subjects. Author, title, keyword and category indexes.

88. *Catalogs of the Sophia Smith Collection Women's History Archive.* Boston: G.K. Hall, 1975.

    Photocopied book catalog, similar to that of the Radcliffe collection, in separate author, subject, manuscript and photograph volumes. The oldest archive of women's history in the country, the collection includes both retrospective (from 1795) and contemporary files. The emphasis is on the history of women in the United States, but some international coverage is provided. Further description provided by Eva Moseley's article (99).

89. Davis, Lenwood G. *Black Women in the Cities 1872-1975: A Bibliography of Published Works on the Life and Achievements of Black Women in Cities in the U.S.* 2nd ed. Monticello, IL: Council of Planning Librarians (P.O. Box 229), 1975.

    Published works include general reference, selected Black periodicals, Black history library collections, government documents, reports, pamphlets, and journal articles. Ora Williams' *American Black Women in the Arts and Sciences: A Bibliographic Survey* (Metuchen, NJ: Scarecrow, 1975) offers a different perspective.

90. Duran, Pat Herrera and Roberto Cabello-Argendona, comps. *The Chicana; a Bibliographic Study.* Los Angeles: University of California, 1973.

A project of the Chicano Studies Center, this bibliography contains books, papers, journal articles, theses and dissertations, films and newspapers published 1923–72, covering culture and community, education and socio-economic background. Some entries are annotated. Available ERIC (ED 076 305).

91. *History of Women: A Comprehensive Microfilm Publication.* New Haven, CT: Research Publications, 1975.

Resources on women published prior to 1920 in this micro-publication were taken from the collection of nine women's history libraries. Books are arranged chronologically, pamphlets topically and manuscripts, periodicals and photos alphabetically.

92. Ireland, Norma O. *Index to Women of the World from Ancient to Modern Times: Biographies and Portraits.* Westwood, MA: F.W. Faxon, 1970.

Index to approximately 13,000 women in 945 collective biographies, arranged alphabetically. The introductory essay discusses some of the areas of women's activity and contribution, e.g. pioneers, fine arts, literature, science.

93. James, Edward T. and Janet W. James, eds. *Notable American Women, 1607–1950).* Cambridge, MA: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 1971.

Biographic essays written by subject experts on 1,359 women who died before 1950. Bibliography for each essay. Alphabetical arrangement, subject index. Introduction valuable for discussion of historical approach, methodology.

94. Kohen, Andrew I. with Susan C. Breinich and Patricia Shields. *Women and the Economy: A Bibliography and a Review of the Literature on Sex Differences in the Labor Market.* Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resources Research, College of Administrative Science, The Ohio State University, 1975.

Topically arranged bibliography with special section, "In Historical Perspective," pp. 1-3.

95. Krichmar, Albert et al. *The Women's Rights Movement in the United States, 1848–1970: A Bibliography and Sourcebook.* Metuchen, NJ: Scarecrow Press, 1972.

Covers manuscripts as well as books, journal materials, doctoral dissertations, and pamphlets. Section on Economic Status, pp. 121–202. Broad subject arrangement; author and subject indexes.

96. Leonard, Eugenie, Sophie Drinker and Miriam Holden. *The American Woman in Colonial and Revolutionary times, 1565–1800: A Syllabus with Bibliography.* Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1962; reprint ed., Westport, CN: Greenwood, 1975.

    Subject arranged syllabus of reading and biographical dictionary of 104 outstanding women with sources for further information. Combined alphabetical index of all sources.

97. Lerner, Gerda. *Bibliography in the History of American Women.* Bronxville, NY: Sarah Lawrence College, 1975.

    Selected, evaluated bibliography, topically arranged. Part VII, pp. 30–35, deals specifically with the history of women and work—in the professions, service jobs and industry, and the home.

98. Marlowe, H. Carleton, comp. *Bibliography of American Women: Part I on Microfilm.* New Haven, CT: Research Publications, 1975.

    Fifty thousand printed titles cover the period to 1904. Arranged in three listings—chronological, alphabetical and topical—with reel guides.

99. Moseley, Eva. "Women in Archives: Documenting the History of Women in America." *The American Archivist* 36 (April 1973): 215–22.

    Identifies and describes manuscript collections of women's papers held by repositories in the United States, as well as the problems and needs of historical research about women. Supplemented by unpublished paper by Andrea Hinding and Rosemary Richardson, "Archival and Manuscript Resources for the Study of Women's History: a Beginning." Hinding is now involved in on-going project directed by Clarke Chambers, Women's History Sources Survey, at Social Welfare History Archives of University of Minnesota Libraries, which plans to publish more extensive guide than is now available. Lists of collections also published in *MS* (Sept. 1973) and *AAUW Journal* (Elizabeth ten Houten, April 1974). Although there is overlap among lists, each adds collections not mentioned in the others.

100. Rosenberg, Marie M. and Len Bergstrom. *Women and Society: A Critical Review of the Literature with a Selected, Annotated Bibliography.* Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications, 1975.

Valuable discussion and listing of books, journals, and articles, primarily in social sciences, arranged by subject. Chapter on history, pp. 136–181, includes works on women in many countries from ancient to modern times in such areas as women in society, in folklore and witchcraft, in ethnic minorities, as pioneers, as soldiers and spies, and as rulers.

101. *Sex in Contemporary Society: A Catalog of Dissertations.* Ann Arbor, MI: Xerox University Microfilms, 1973.

Interdisciplinary catalog of doctoral dissertations completed between 1938–1973 on all aspects of women's experience. Special section, "The Historical Perspective," as well as historical aspects in some entries in other categories. Annotated, arranged by subject with author index.

102. Soltow, Martha Jane, Carolyn Forche and Murray Massre. *Women in American Labor History 1825–1935: A Bibliography.* East Lansing, MI: School of Labor and Industrial Relations and the Libraries, Michigan State University, 1972.

Annotated, deliberately limited and carefully selected bibliography. Topics include working conditions, trade unions, protective legislation, worker education, and labor leaders. Author, subject and especially useful cross reference indexes. List of Women's Bureau publications through 1935 and of archival collections in U.S. relating to women and labor.

103. *The Woman's Collection; a Bibliography of Material in All Matters Pertaining to Women's Interests Added to the Woman's College Library of the University of North Carolina, 1937–1940,* compiled by Minnie M. Hussey. Greensboro, NC: The Library, The Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, 1941. Supplements cover the collection from 1941–1956.

An annotated catalog of the collection arranged by broad subject areas and indexed by author and narrower subjects. More recently the Library published *The Woman's Collection; a Checklist of Holdings, 1975,* compiled by Marda Scott and Elizabeth Power, covering the approximately 2,500 pre-1900 imprints in their special collection. The Northwestern University Library has also published a mimeographed pamphlet, "With Reference to Women; an Annotated Bibliography of Reference Material on Women in the Northwestern University Library" compiled by Linda Seckelson-Simpson, 1976.

104. *Women Studies Abstracts.* Edited by Sara Stauffer Whaley and Karen Caviglia. P.O. Box 1, Rush, NY 14543.

Quarterly issues feature abstracts of journal articles including women's work and history. Supplemented by book reviews and identification of special issues on women from a wide variety of journals.

105. *Women's History Research Center Microfilm Library.* Berekeley, CA: WHRC, 1971-1974.

Composed of three parts: Women and Law, Women and Health/ Mental Health, Herstory. This is micro-publication of the files of the Women's History Research Center and contains materials from women's publications, the mass and alternative press, professional journals and unpublished pamphlets and manuscripts from all over the world.

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